

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); empty tins.

Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.

Toluol.

Turpentine.

Tyres for motors (as parts of automobiles); tyres for cycles, including tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *border* frontier traffic are not covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.

Vaseline.

Vegetables, salted.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.

Waste of wool; cotton waste; rubber waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehalte haken*) fall under the prohibition of the export of rubber waste.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.

Weapons (except sporting weapons).

Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)

Wire:—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket materials; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, e.g., flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool, Jaegercloth or flannel comes under the prohibition of flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*tapisseri*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns:—see under cotton, jute, hemp, linen, woollen.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

## ITALY.

### LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

July 22, 1915.

#### NOTES.

(1) Exceptions to the prohibitions of export noted on pages 1279 to 1282 may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.—*Decree of August 1, 1914.*

(2) The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(3) Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination.

For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (i.e., in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(4) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials. His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that, the Italian Minister of Finance had issued to the Italian Customs authorities explanatory instructions with regard to this Decree, from which it appears that, while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (imposed by the Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) still remains in force, the Customs authorities are on their own initiative to apply the regulations contained in the Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following categories:—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with metals of which the export is prohibited (e.g., copper, tin, zinc, etc.);
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *India-rubber*;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls;
4. Medicines and chemical products any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products which are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials;
5. Products made from mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials;
6. Colouring material containing aniline colours and salts.

As the necessity arises, the Ministry of Finance will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles of the Decree of the 10th June.

Acetic acid and acetates. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Acetone. [See also note 4 on page 1279.]

Acids:—See under the respective headings, viz.: Acetic, Carbolic, Nitric, Picric, Salicylic, Sulphuric, and also under the heading Medicines. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Acorns (see Fodder).

Aeroplanes, and parts thereof (see Vehicles).

Alums (chrome and potash alums). [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Aluminium; sulphate of aluminium. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and ammonical salts in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Aniline dyes. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Antimony. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Arachides (groundnuts) and their products.

Arms (see Munitions of war).

*Articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited, or from the products of such materials.* [See Note 4 on page 1279.]

Artificial (chemical) manures.

Asbestos and articles thereof.

Bacon.

Barley.

Beetroot pulp.

Benzine (petrol); benzol. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Bone, horn, and other similar materials, raw.

Bone-fat. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Bran.

Brass and bronze. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Bread and ship's biscuits.

Cables, steel, of high tensile strength.

Calcium carbide; calcium cyanamide. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Camphor of all kinds. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Candles.

Carbolic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Chlorinate of Sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Cocob beans.

Carriages (see Vehicles).

Cast-iron (scrap); cast-iron, even in castings. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Castor oil, and other vegetable oils.

Cattle.

Cellulose. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Cereals, not named. (See also barley, maize, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.)

Ceresin. [See also Note 4 on page 1279.]

Chaff (see Fodder.)  
 Cheese, hard-paste.\* (See also Foodstuffs.)  
 Chestnuts.  
 Chlorate of potash; potash salts. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Chrome and potash alum; chrome salts. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.†  
 Coal.  
 Cocoa in the bean. (See also Foodstuffs.)  
 Coconut oil, and other vegetable oils.  
 Coffee.‡  
 Coin.  
 Colophony and other resins.  
 Copper; copper sulphite. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Copra. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Cotton and cotton waste, bleached and unbleached.  
 Cylinders for compressed gas.  
 Dirigibles and spare parts thereof (see Vehicles).  
 Donkeys.  
 Dyes, aniline. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Edible pastes, such as macaroni and vermicelli.  
 Eggs.  
 Equipment and clothing for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.‡  
 Explosives (included under Munitions of war, q. v.).  
 Feculæ.  
 Ferro-alloys (see under Iron).  
 Fertilisers (manures), chemical.  
 Fish, fresh, in brine, or preserved in any way.  
 Fish oils and fish greases.  
 Flax and meal.  
 Fodder:—Acorns, olive-husks and all other products suitable for feeding animals (including offals of cereals, chaff, rice husks, and grape kernels).  
 Food preserves prepared with or containing any proportion of articles of which the export is prohibited. (See also Foodstuffs.)  
 Foodstuffs—all fresh or preserved foodstuffs.  
 [NOTE.—The various foodstuffs specified in this list, e.g., bacon, eggs, flour, meat, etc., have been definitively prohibited by Royal Decree. On the 10th June, 1915, the prohibition was extended to cover all fresh or preserved foodstuffs which had not hitherto been prohibited.]  
 Glycerine. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Gold bullion and coin.  
 Grape kernels (see Fodder).  
 Graphite. (See also Note 4 on page 1272.)  
 Groundnuts (arachides) and their products.  
 Gutta-percha (raw). [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Haematite and other iron ore. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Hay.  
 Hemp, raw.¶

\* Cheese, hard—export up to 2,000 tons allowed.—(September 27, 1914.)

+ This prohibition was imposed by Royal Decree of the 1st August 1914. According to a Customs Circular of the 8th August 1914, it does not apply to tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, sacks, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.—(August 3, 1914.)

The exportation of merino wool tissues to belligerent countries is strictly prohibited.—

(April 18, 1915.)

The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorized up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(October 23, 1914.)

§ See Note (2) on page 1273.

|| The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and if the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

¶ It is understood that special arrangements have been made as regards the export of hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom. [16-5-63.]

Hides, prepared (see Clothing and equipment for troops).  
 Hides and skins, raw (but excluding goat and lamb skins, whether raw or tanned, for glovemaking).<sup>\*</sup>  
 Horn, bone, and other similar materials, raw.  
 Horses.  
 Indian rubber (see Rubber).  
 Iron and steel plates coated with tin or zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Iron ores (haematite and other); iron pyrites; iron metallic alloys; cast-iron even in castings; scrap iron and steel. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Jute, raw; jute sacks, etc. (see Note 4 on page 1273.)  
 Lard.  
 Lead. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Leather (prepared hides) (see Clothing and equipment for troops).  
 Lubricating materials. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Macaroni and vermicelli.  
 Machine tools.  
 Maize.  
 Manganese and manganese ore. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Manures, chemical.  
 Margarine (included under Tallow, vegetable and animal).  
 Materials, lubricating. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipment for troops.<sup>†</sup>  
 Materials, rubber-lined. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Material, sanitary, in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Meal and flour.  
 Meat, fresh (including frozen); salted meat, and meat of all kinds, in whatever way presented (including tinned meat).  
 Medicines and sanitary material in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Medicinal instruments and articles.  
 Motor-boats (see Ships); motor-cars (see Vehicles).  
 Mules.  
 Munitions of war, namely: guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, swords and other arms (fire-arms or side-arms) of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of every sort, and, in general, everything which, without further manipulation, can be of immediate use for military or naval armaments.  
 Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Nickel and its alloys. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Nitrate of ammonia; nitrate of potassium; nitrate of sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Nitric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Oats.  
 Offals of cereals (see Fodder).  
 Oils:—Fish oils, Lubricating materials, Petroleum and petrol, Turpentine oil, Vegetable oils (including castor oil, cocoanut oil, and palm oil). [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Oilcake from nuts and other materials.  
 Oilseeds; oilseed cakes.  
 Ores, metallic.  
 Palm oil and other vegetable oils. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Paraffin. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Pastes, edible, such as vermicelli and macaroni.  
 Peroxides, metallic. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Petroleum; petrol. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Picric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]

\* The Italian Government will permit the export to the United Kingdom of heavy hides of a salted weight of 33 kilog. or more in exchange for light hides for use in the manufacture of army boots. [10-7-15.]

Fresh or dried horsehides and fresh and dried ox and goat hides without hair may also be exported, but the exportation of sheep and goat skins with wool or hair, as also the skins of rabbits, hares, &c., is prohibited.

The Italian Government are unable to allow the exportation of fresh light hides. [25-5-15.]

† According to Indian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 90 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 90 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochromic containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleiisen is also covered by the prohibition.

‡ See note on page 1273.

§ It is understood that the prohibition applies to all refined paraffin, including paraffin wax.

Pigs.  
 Pigeons, live.  
 Potatoes.  
 Potassium nitrate; chlorate of potash; potash salts; potash alumus. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Poultry.  
 Pulse.  
 Pyrites.  
 Rags of all kinds.  
 Railways, portable (including both rails and cars.)  
 Resins (colophony and other.)  
 Rice\*; rice husks (see Fodder.)  
 Rubber (new indiarubber); rubber-lined materials. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Rye.  
 Sacks and sack-cloth. (See Note 4 on page 2.)  
 Salicylic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Sanitary materials in general. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Scrap-iron (fragments of wrought or cast iron and steel). [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Sheep.  
 Ships of all kinds on the Italian register; vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds for use in harbours and for coast traffic, and fishing boats, tugs, salvage ships, etc.; pleasure boats, motor-boats for uses other than those indicated above.  
 Ship's biscuit.  
 Silicon. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Skins (see under Hides.)  
 Soap, ordinary, saponaceous fats, and any substances derived from or mixed with them. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Sodium carbonate; sodium nitrate. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Spiegeleisen (see under iron metallic alloys.)  
 Spirit, pure. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Stearine. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Steel and iron (scrap). [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Steel cables of high tensile strength.  
 Straw.  
 Sugar.  
 Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Sulphur. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Sulphuric acid; sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Tanning extracts; tanning materials of all kinds.  
 Tar. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Timber (including timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction).  
 Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Timplates (see Iron and steel plates).  
 Turpentine oil (*acqua da rugia*). [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Tyres (see Vehicles).  
 Valonia.  
 Vaseline. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Vegetable oils. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]  
 Vegetables, dry (see Pulses); vegetables, fresh.  
 Vehicles of all kinds, including aeroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them (including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction.  
 Vermicelli and macaroni.  
 Weapons. (See Munitions of war).  
 Wheat.  
 Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.  
 Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Bags).  
 Zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 1272.]

\* It is not intended to grant further dispensations for the exportation of rice at present.—(February 7, 1915.)

† Permission to export tanning materials extracts from Italy cannot at present be granted on account of military requirements, but it is probable that small quantities will be allowed shortly.

[26-6-15.]

‡ Motor bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation.